

Docket 1999CH006
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Group 1751

18. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of a textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor ~~under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds and/or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate~~ comprising the steps of:

providing said textile piece good in an aqueous liquor;
adding (P_S) water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped polyesters as wet-acting lubricants;

and

adding a textile treatment agent (T) from aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in the textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds ~~and/or~~ the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate.

19. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds ~~and/or~~ or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to claim 18, wherein: (P_S) is a polyester made from difunctional compounds (D); and monofunctional compounds (E) which are suitable for the end capping of the polyesters, and/or higher oligo-functional compounds (H) which are suitable for the branching of the polyesters.

20. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds ~~and/or~~ the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein (P_S) is a polyester (P_S') which is self-dispersible or colloidally soluble in water.

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21. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds and/or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein (P_S) is employed in the form of an aqueous, concentrated composition (W).
22. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds and/or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 21, wherein (W) is an aqueous composition which is characterised by a content of (P_S) and
- (G) a thickening agent.
23. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds and/or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 21, wherein (W), in addition to (P_S) and optionally (G), contains at least one of the following components:
- (X) a non-ionogenic or anionic emulsifier or a mixture of non-ionogenic and/or anionic emulsifiers,
 - (Y) an agent for adjusting the pH
 - and (Z) at least one formulation additive.
24. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds and/or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein (T) is at least one dye or at least one

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optical brightener.

25. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds ~~and/or~~ the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, in the dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester fibres, optionally blended with other fibres, in jet dyeing machines.
26. (currently amended) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds ~~and/or~~ the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, in the dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester microfibres, optionally blended with other fibres of comparable fineness
27. (previously added) Wet-acting lubricant for the dyeing or optical brightening of textile piece goods
in rope or tubular form by an exhaust method from aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate, characterised by a content of (P_S) as defined in Claim 19.
28. (previously added) Aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition which is an aqueous composition (W) which is defined as in Claim 21.
29. (previously added) Aqueous wet-acting lubricant composition (W) according to Claim 28, essentially consisting of (P_S) and water and at least one of the additives (G), (X), (Y) and (Z).

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30. (previously added) Process for the production of an aqueous, (G) or/and (X) containing composition (W) according to Claim 29, wherein a melt of (P_S) is mixed in the presence of water with (G) or/and (X) and optionally one or more of (Y) and (Z) is added.
31. (previously added) Process for the treatment of textile piece goods with a textile treatment agent (T) from aqueous liquor, under conditions which would otherwise in the textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate, characterised in that the process is carried out in the presence of a water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped polyester (P_S), optionally in the form of an aqueous composition (W) as defined in claims 21, as a wet-acting lubricant.
32. (previously added) Aqueous polyester composition (W'), essentially consisting of (P_S), (G) and water and optionally at least one of the additives (X), (Y) and (Z), in which (P_S) is as defined as a water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped polyester, (G) is defined as a thickening agent, and (X), (Y) and (Z) are as defined in Claim 23.
33. (previously added) Aqueous polyester composition (W'') according to Claim 32, essentially consisting of (P_S'), (G) and water and additionally optionally one or more of the additives (Y) and/or (Z), in the form of an aqueous dispersion or colloidal solution.
34. (previously added) Process according to claim 31, wherein (P_S) is removed at the end of the treatment process.
35. (new) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate according to Claim 18, wherein

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the difunctional compounds (D) are aliphatic or araliphatic diols, aliphatic, aromatic or araliphatic dicarboxylic acids or aliphatic hydroxymonocarboxylic acids.

36. (new) A method for a treatment of textile piece goods from an aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in a textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate comprising the steps of:

providing textile piece in an aqueous liquor;

adding (P_s) water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped polyesters as wet-acting lubricants, wherein (P_s) is a polyester made from:

difunctional compounds (D), wherein the difunctional compounds (D) are selected from the group of: aliphatic diols, araliphatic diols, aliphatic dicarboxylic acids, aromatic dicarboxylic acids, araliphatic dicarboxylic acids, aliphatic hydroxymonocarboxylic acids and combinations thereof, and from

monofunctional compounds (E) which are suitable for the end capping of the polyesters, and optionally from

higher oligo-functional compounds (H) which are suitable for the branching of the polyesters; and

adding a textile treatment agent (T) from aqueous liquor under conditions which would otherwise in the textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate.